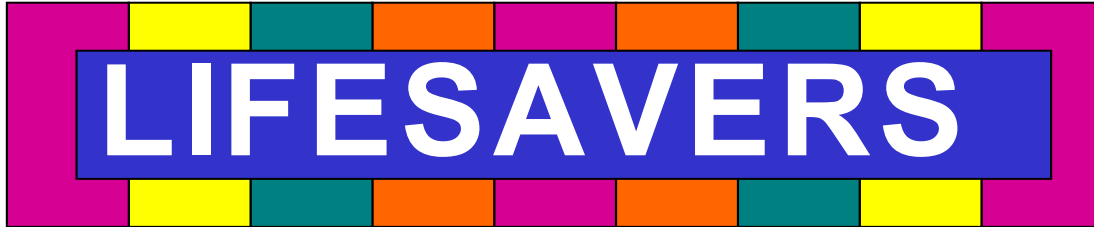


Orange County Public Schools
Assistive Technology



For Assistive Technology

Created by
Assistive Technology Team

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Assistive Technology



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Orange County Public Schools
Assistive Technology Team
434 N. Tampa Ave.
Orlando, FL 32804
(407) 317-3504
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Tami Folks, OT
Cathy George, SLP
Dianne Mathews, Educator
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The Rules of Velcro

When using Velcro in your classroom remember these tips to ensure success.

Male Velcro—otherwise known as HOOK Velcro “travels around”. Use this on the back of symbols, manual boards, or small single-message devices you are going to mount somewhere.

Female Velcro—otherwise known as LOOP Velcro “stays at home”. Use this Velcro on walls, desks, laptrays, folder games, etc. It will serve as a home for the symbols and manual boards.

****When cutting adhesive backed Velcro, hold it with the Velcro side down and the backing side up, this will cut down on the adhesive buildup on your scissors.**

Some vendors that sell Velcro in bulk are (call for current prices):

Lockfast-South

770-422-7122

Mayer-Johnson Company

800-588-4548

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Aided Language Stimulation (Goossens', Crain, & Elder)

It is said that students use their communication systems in the way they were first trained to use them. If the student is taught to use the system in a structured, stimulus-response format ("Show me the BALL."; "Where's the BALL?") they tend to use the system only when asked to do so. If, however, the student is trained in a highly interactive format, he/she tends to use the system in a spontaneous and interactive manner.

Aided Language Stimulation is a teaching strategy in which the communication partner highlights symbols on the user's communication display as the partner interacts and communicates verbally with the user. This reinforces the use of symbols for communication (which is what we want the student to do) and validates the communication system that the student is using. It also mimics the natural way children without disabilities learn language.

When Aided Language Stimulation is used on a routine basis, during all classroom activities, there is no need to conduct BORING (and I do mean boring) stimulus-response training and no need to set aside therapeutic time to work on symbol comprehension.

This technique can also be used with very low cognitive functioning students. Even if students don't know what the symbols are, constant exposure will encourage them to learn. We don't start talking to babies only when they are ready to understand, do we?

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Aided Language Stimulation (cont.)

Tips for success:

- Use single words (symbols) and short phrases (symbol phrases) to talk about what is going on with cognitively young students. With students functioning at a higher cognitive level you can increase the number of symbols you point to as you talk.
- Speak slowly and pause frequently.
- Use repetition as you describe what is happening.
- If the student communicates something nonverbally (body movement, pointing) provide him/her with the symbol to communicate the same intent.
- In group activities it may be helpful for facilitators to have their own displays to use as they talk.
- Using a small flashlight can help students attend better to the pictures (shadow light cuing) and doesn't block the symbol from view.
- Suggested activities for getting started: snack time, morning circle, leisure time, tooth brushing, hand washing, diaper changing.

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Aided Language Stimulation (cont.)

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Choosing Routines for AAC Use

A student's success using AAC can often depend on the activity or routine chosen for implementation. Therefore:

1. Choose routines that occur frequently. This allows for lots of "natural practice".
2. Choose routines in which the student already attempts to communicate (vocalizations, gestures, eye pointing).
3. Choose routines in which the student and the communication partner(s) have time for communicative interaction.
4. Choose routines that are feasible for using the communication aid.

Examples on back...

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Examples on back...

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Choosing Routines for AAC Use

Examples:

Social: greeting students in the hall; telling the joke or riddle of the day

Classroom: assigning jobs to students; participating during morning circle; choosing centers or leisure time activities; taking the attendance to the office; snack time; story time; cooking and art activities.

Pre-Voc/Vocational: asking for supplies needed for task; asking to take a break; requesting assistance; asking for more work to do.

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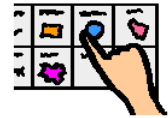
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Everyone Benefits from Visual Strategies

I point to symbols



Picture symbols are frequently used for communication on electronic devices as well as manual communication boards. Symbols placed strategically around the classroom can also be used to provide communication opportunities for nonverbal students. However, use of picture symbols can benefit all students in the classroom, even those that talk.

Visual Strategies help students:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Attend better | Recall information |
| Know what's expected | Expand language |
| Organize information | Learn |

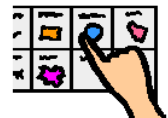
For example, visual strategies:

- * Help students recall and relate an activity that has already happened. Such as something the student did over the weekend (home-school communication book).
- * Allow students with word finding difficulties retrieve words when in conversation with an adult or peer.
- * Help students maintain their focus on an activity such as morning circle, by having activity related picture symbols in front of them.

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Everyone Benefits from Visual Strategies (cont.)

- * Promote verbal interaction with peers.
- * Allow students to anticipate what will happen next (picture schedule).
- * Help students remember the sequence of an activity such as a classroom job.
- * Provide a visual stimulus for more complex spoken language from students who have limited verbal output. Organizing pictures on a display to follow basic sentence structure (subject-verb-object) allows them to create more complex utterances.
- * Assist students who have difficulty processing and comprehending information in organizing their spoken responses.
- * When used with storybooks, picture symbols help students remember main characters and actions and serve as visual cues when they are asked to relate parts of the story.

In order to be successful, visual tools must be:

- Easily recognized
- Easily understood
- Accessible

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Visual Bridges—Communicating Between Environments

From Visual Strategies for Improving Communication by Linda Hodgdon, QuirkRoberts Publishing

Many parents of ESE students wish their children could tell them more about what goes on at school. There are just as many teachers that would like to know about their student's lives outside of the classroom. Visual bridges, such as a home-school communication book, can help.

Visual bridges are communication tools that allow students to tell about their experiences. At school, at home and in the community. They provide opportunities to:

- ♦ Practice giving information
- ♦ Expand vocabulary
- ♦ Give more information effectively
- ♦ Provide more detailed information
- ♦ Enhance interpersonal interactions
- ♦ Make communication more rewarding and more enjoyable

This system is student-centered which helps create a high level of interest and therefore a high rate of learning. The more a student is involved in the process the more he/she will gain. Visual symbols help students and their communication partners by providing cues for what to ask and tell.

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Visual Bridges (cont.)

Examples of visual bridges include:

- ♦ Structured picture communication
 - ♦ Home-school communication book
 - ♦ Daily communication sheets
 - ♦ Dictated language experience—student dictates information and teacher writes it down (can be augmented with pictures)
 - ♦ Structured written communication—where information is copied by the student
 - ♦ Written language experiences—student fills in the blanks (can also be augmented with pictures)
- ***Samples of some of these can be found in our Idea Room at Tampa Avenue & can be shared with you on CD or disk.

When using visual bridges:

- ♦ Use symbols that are easily recognized by the student
- ♦ Include the student in the preparation as much as possible
- ♦ Try to provide for variety in the routines

It is important for all involved to provide the student with the time necessary to engage in the communication that these tools will stimulate. Remember, communication, not perfect language structure, is the goal!

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Boardmaker Version 5 (PC only) Quick Start

Creating a board using a premade template:

1. Insert Boardmaker CD into drive.
2. Double click alias on desktop or access through the hard drive.
3. Once program opens, select "Open a template".
4. Scroll through and select the template you need.
5. Once template is open, go to "Save as" under the File menu and name your board. Click Save. Boardmaker automatically saves things you create in the My Boards folder which is located in the My Documents folder.
6. Select the Symbol Finder Tool (the silly face) to begin pasting pictures in your template.
7. To search for a symbol, type the word in the Search Text Field. Use the white forward and backward arrows to scroll through the found picture set. You can also use the Thumbnails Button (bar with the square, circle and triangle) to view all the selections at once.
8. Once you decide on the picture click in the cell you want to paste it into
or
if the cell is already outlined in red, pressing the enter key on the keyboard will automatically paste the picture there.
9. Repeat steps 7 & 8 until all the cells are filled.
10. Print your overlay making sure paper size and orientation are right for the template used.
(continued on back)

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Boardmaker Version 5 Quick Start (cont.)

Miscellaneous Tips...

There are two ways to change the text above symbols:

1. You can use the Alternate Symbol Name Field in the Symbol Finder by typing in the alternate text. This will only change the text for the symbol you are pasting into the template and will not change the original.
2. In the Draw Window, select the Text Tool in the Tool Palette, click on the text to highlight, and type in the new text.

Changing the color of objects:

1. In the Draw Window, select the Pointer Tool from the Tool Palette, select the symbol you want to change on your template.
2. The Paint Tools Palette will be displayed. Choose one of the Fill Tools (paint bucket). The Fill Tool fills only the area selected and the Fill All Tool fills all like colors in the symbol. When the program asks if you want to convert the symbol to a bitmap click "Yes".
3. Select the Color Tool and choose a color from the palette. Position the tip of the paint coming out of the Paint Can over the area to be filled and click.

Adding 2 or more symbols to a cell:

If you try to place a second symbol in a cell you will get a message that asks if you want to replace the current cell or add to it. Select "add to" and the symbol is added to the cell. Use the Pointer Tool to resize the symbols for a better fit.

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Importing Old Windows Boards into Boardmaker Version 5

Follow these steps to import old windows boards into the new version of Boardmaker.

With Boardmaker open:

- ♦ Under File go to import and select Windows Board
- ♦ A screen will appear with two options:
 - ♦ Import One Board—this opens the selected “old” board into an untitled window. Double click on the board you want to open; then name the board and save it in the My Boards folder (usually found in the My Documents folder).
 - ♦ Import an Entire Folder—this converts an entire folder of “old” boards which can then be opened in the usual way.
In the Browse for Folder window locate and click on the folder of boards you want to convert. Click on the OK button to start the conversion process. The newly converted boards will have their original names followed by a “.bm2” file extension. The converted boards will be saved in the same folder as the originals. You may want to move them to your My Boards folder. The converted boards can now be opened in the usual way.

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Creating a Boardmaker File with Multiple Pages

1. Open Boardmaker program and maximize window.
2. File ⇨ Open and open the premade grid you want to work with.
3. View ⇨ select Reduce to Fit.
4. File ⇨ Print Setup (Page Setup on a Mac). Check to make sure the settings are correct for your grid (portrait/landscape orientation and regular/legal size paper.)
*For Boardmaker 5.0 stay in this window and replace the numbers (in boxes) indicating width and height, with the values to their immediate right (maximum column). Click OK and go to step 6.
5. Preferences ⇨ Board Size. In the open window replace the first column of numbers (in boxes) indicating width and height, with the values to their immediate right (maximum column). Click OK.
6. The window will have black dotted lines (red on a Mac, green on 5.0) indicating the multiple pages.
7. Edit ⇨ Select All (this will select the grid).
8. Edit ⇨ Copy (this will copy the grid).
9. Edit ⇨ Paste (this will paste the copy on top of the original grid)
10. Click and drag "new" grid to one of the blank pages.
11. Repeat steps 9 and 10 until all pages are filled with a grid.
12. Add symbols to grids.
13. To print, keep in mind pages are numbered left to right and top to bottom. You can print all of the pages or just one.

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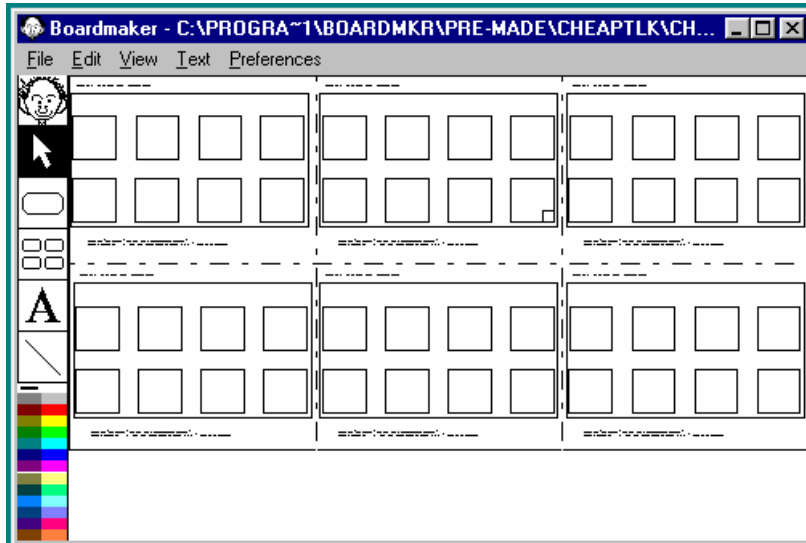
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This is an example of what the window might look like when all the grids have been pasted on the pages.



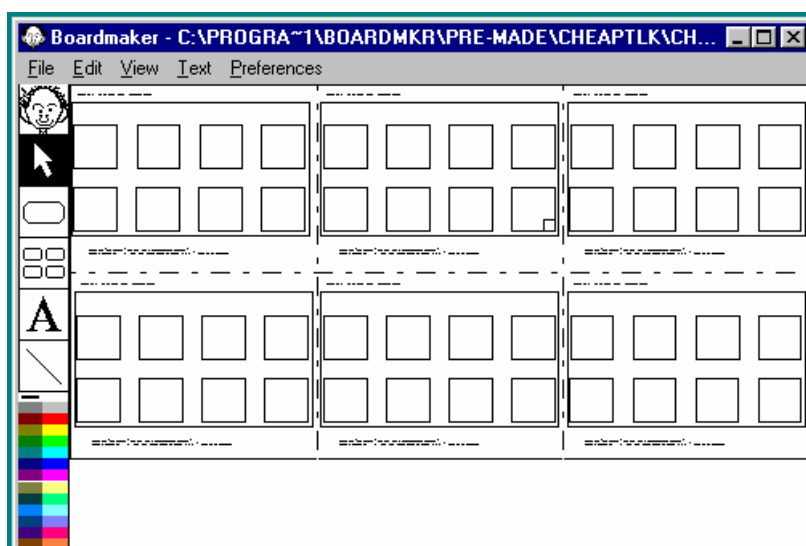
***You can also make a file with multiple pages containing different grids. However, this involves opening and closing the various grids in order to copy and then paste them into the new document.

Using the above idea you could make grids for an activity such as the book *Brown Bear, Brown Bear* for several different devices.

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Adding Internet Pictures to Your Boardmaker Libraries

PC 5.0

1. Open Boardmaker.
2. Click on the Symbol Finder Tool (funny face) to go to the libraries.
3. Open your Internet Browser (Internet Explorer, AOL, etc.)
4. You can use one of the many search engines that are good sources for images (Google, AltaVista, etc.) and type in the item you are looking for or you can go directly to a specific website (Wendy's, Fisher-Price, etc.) to find images. Amazon.com is another good source for realistic pictures of books, toys and videos
5. Once you find an image, move the cursor over the picture and right-click with your mouse. A menu will open up, select **COPY**.
6. In the active Boardmaker window select Paste under the Edit menu, the My Symbols window will open.
7. Below the Add a Name box type in the name of the picture and click on Add a Name.
8. Next click on Assign Categories and check all categories that apply. When finished click on OK.
9. Click OK again to leave the My Symbols window. The new picture should now appear in the Symbol Finder window.

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5. You can go directly to a specific website (Amazon, Wendy's, Fisher-Price, Barnes and Noble, etc.) to find images
6. Once you find an image often you can get to a larger image by clicking on the small one or selecting "see a larger image." (This will allow you to copy an image with better detail)
7. Once the larger image opens, right click the image, a menu will open
8. Select COPY
9. (Some images do not open in a larger view, you can right click the small view to copy it)
10. You can paste the copied image into a Boardmaker grid by
11. Clicking on a cell to select it (a dotted red line will appear to show it is selected)
12. From the Edit menu, select PASTE
13. The picture will be pasted into the cell

OCPS Assistive Technology Team 2004 MP

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1. Open Boardmaker
2. Create a grid or open a pre-made grid
3. Open your Internet Browser (Internet Explorer, AOL, etc.)
4. You can use one of the many search engines that are good sources for images (Google, Alta-Vista, etc.) and type in the item you are looking for

Or

5. You can go directly to a specific website (Amazon, Wendy's, Fisher-Price, Barnes and Noble, etc.) to find images
6. Once you find an image often you can get to a larger image by clicking on the small one or selecting "see a larger image." (This will allow you to copy an image with better detail)
7. Once the larger image opens, right click the image, a menu will open
8. Select COPY
9. (Some images do not open in a larger view, you can right click the small view to copy it)
10. You can paste the copied image into a Boardmaker grid by
11. Clicking on a cell to select it (a dotted red line will appear to show it is selected)
12. From the Edit menu, select PASTE
13. The picture will be pasted into the cell

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Adding Internet Pictures to Your Boardmaker Libraries Cont.

14. If needed you can resize it and/or move it
15. To type a label over the symbol, select the "A" tool
16. Click in the cell and type the label
17. Select the arrow tool, click on the label to select it
18. Click and drag the label to center it over the picture

If you think you will use the image again and want to save it in your Boardmaker libraries

1. Follow steps 1-9
2. When you go back to Boardmaker
3. Select the symbol finder window
4. Select PASTE under the Edit menu
5. The My Symbols window will open
6. Below the Add a Name box type in the name of the picture and click on Add a Name.
7. Next click on Assign Categories and check all categories that apply. When finished click on OK.
8. Click OK again to leave the My Symbols window. The new picture is now in your Boardmaker libraries and will come up when searched for.

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Adding Internet Pictures to Your Boardmaker Libraries Cont.

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More BoardMaker Tips & Tricks

pg. 1

Here are some other ways to use BoardMaker more effectively and efficiently. These tips assume that the user already has a good working knowledge of the program.

Saving Newly Created Symbols

After creating a “new” symbol in BoardMaker (making changes to a current symbol or combining symbols in a cell) you can save it to the library and then you’ll have it the next time you want to use it. To save it, select all items in the cell except the text. Using the arrow tool click on the first item, then holding down the **shift** key click on the additional items until all are selected. Go to **Edit** and select **Copy**. Open the **Symbol Finder Window**, go to **Edit** (it will be grayed out but you can still select it) and select **Paste**. The **My Symbols Window** opens. Type the name of your new symbol and click on **Add a Name**. Then click on **Assign Categories** and choose at least one category for your new symbol, click **OK**. Click **OK** again to exit the **My Symbols Window**.

Quick Way to Search for Pictures in a Category

Go into the Category window by clicking on the **Category bar** and selecting **Clear all categories**. Then click in the box next to the category you want, such as “Animals”. Click **OK**. Now you can click on the **display thumbnail view bar** (3shapes) which opens a window with just the symbols for the category you selected (use the arrow buttons to scroll through the symbols in this window). You can quickly add the symbols to your template by right clicking on the symbol. It will be placed in the template square with the red border. If you want more control of symbol placement, left click the symbol and then click in the cell where you want the picture.

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More BoardMaker Tips & Tricks

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More BoardMaker Tips & Tricks

pg. 2

Deleting Pictures from the Libraries

To delete pictures from the libraries (i.e. pictures of students no longer in your Classroom), open the **Symbol Finder Window** and do a search for the picture so it appears in the **Symbol Finder Window**. Go to **Edit** and select **Cut** and the symbol will be deleted from the library.

Quick Way to Delete Pictures & Text from a Template

When deleting a picture from an overlay the program has a warning that asks if you really want to delete the item selected. To eliminate this step and several keystrokes select the cell(s) and under **Edit** choose **Clear**. This will clear all items from the cell(s) selected.

To Change the Font/Size in All Cells

In the template window click and drag an imaginary box that touches all cells (they should all have a green border) or go to **Edit** and choose **Select All**. This will select all the cells. Go to **Text** and choose **Font**. This will open the Font window and you can now choose the font and size of your text. Click **OK** and the text in all cells will be changed.

Quick Way to Add Symbols to Templates

With the display thumbnail window open you can right click on the symbol you want and the symbol is automatically added to the cell with the red border. This works well when you are be creating individual symbols and don't need to worry about what order they are in on the page since they will be cut apart.

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More BoardMaker Tips & Tricks

pg. 2

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More BoardMaker Tips & Tricks

pg. 3

To "Lock" a Board/Template

You can use this feature to protect an overlay or template that you've created from being changed. After completing your overlay, go to **File**, select **Save** and name your board/template. Close the file. Go back into your **My Boards** folder and **right click** on the file name. A menu will open, select **Properties**. The file properties window opens. Check the box next to **read only** and click **Apply**.

Sharing Boards with Others

Did you know you can email boards? It's a great way to share the things you've created with others. If more people did this it would save a lot of time and energy for everyone. Just open an email and attach the boards you want to send. The receiving person must have BoardMaker on their computer or they won't be able to open them.

Using BoardMaker without the CD in the Drive

While using BoardMaker, should you need to use your CD drive for a different CD (to listen to music or to work with files), as long as you keep the program open on your desktop you can remove the BoardMaker CD and the program will still work.

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Boardmaker related websites:

Sources for pictures:

www.awesomeclipartforkids.com

www.barrysclipart.com

www.amazon.com

<http://school.discovery.com/clipart>

<http://barnesandnoble.com/>

<http://pics.tech4learning.com>

<http://www.google.com> (click on images)

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Boardmaker related websites (cont'd):

Pre-made materials to download:

<http://www.eses.ocs.net/> (OCPS Assistive Technology link)

<http://speakingofspeech.com> (materials exchange)

<http://www.mayer-johnson.com> (downloads)

<http://card.ufl.edu/visual/start.html> (practical tips)

<http://www.do2learn.com> (activities)

<http://aacintervention.com> (tips and links)

http://www.baltimorecityschools.org/boardmaker/adapted_library.asp
(adapted books)

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Visual Strategies Supports

**Laminator
& Laminating Supplies**

USI
98 Fort Path Road
Madison, CT 06443-2264

800-243-4565

U. S. Office Products (catalog available at most schools)

**Boardmaker
Software*, etc.**

Mayer-Johnson Co.
PO Box 1579
Solana Beach, CA 92075-1579
www.mayer-johnson.com

800-588-4548

*OCPS site license #35231, needed for discount price

Velcro

Lockfast-South
2995 Cobb International Blvd.
Kennesaw, GA 30152

770-422-7122

Call vendors for current prices.

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Communication Interaction Strategies

Use these strategies to create more opportunities for your students to communicate.

- ♦ ENVIRONMENTAL ARRANGEMENT - Have desired items in view but out of reach in order to create the need for the student to ask for them.
- ♦ NOVEL ELEMENT - During a familiar routine introduce something novel. For example, produce a paper spoon during a Kool Aid making activity.
- ♦ SABOTAGE - Create a situation where the student must ask for help. For example, remove the chair from the computer station so the student must ask for for one, or give the student an item in a container that he/she can not open so that the student must ask for help.
- ♦ OVERSIGHT - Leave something out of a familiar routine. For example pretend you are about to pour the juice with no cup on the table.

OCPS Assistive Technology Team 2000 MKS

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